Gazette of the United States.

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[No. 120 of Vol. IV.] WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 1793. [Whole No. 442.]

This day is published, by

MATHEW CAREY,

No. 118, Market-street, Philadelphia,

No. X. of

Guthrie's Geography,

IMPROVED,

To accommodate his subscribers at the present important crisis, the publisher has, in this number, given a Map of the

Seat of War in Franse;

Not as yet having it in his power to furnish a Map of France entire, divided into departments, which shall be engraved as soon as possible.

THIS valuable work will contain *(exclusive of the maps in the London edition of 1792)* maps of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, R. Island, Vermont, N. York, N. Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, N. Carolina, S. Carolina, and Georgia.

No. 1. contains a map of the seat of war in Europe; No. 2. a map of Hungary and European Turkey; No. 3. a map of the countries round the North Pole; No. 4. a whole sheet map of the world; No. 5. a plan of the armillary sphere; No. 6. a map of South-America; No. 7. a map of Switzerland; No. 8. a chart of the world; and No. 9. a map of Africa.

Such of the citizens of Philadelphia, as have not had an opportunity of examining this work, are requested to send for the numbers already published, in order to satisfy themselves how far it deserves their patronage. If, on inspection, they should not approve of it, their money will be freely returned.

Besides the great improvements in the American Geography, the accounts of France will be extracted from the French Geography, published since the revolution; the map of France will be engraved agreeably to the division into departments; the history of Russia, which, in the London edition, is carried no farther than 1775, is continued to the late execrable invasion of Poland by Catharine: the account of Sweden has been compiled anew, and numberless other improvements will be made in this edition.

*** Subscriptions are received by the booksellers in Boston, New-York, Baltimore, Wilmington, Richmond, Charleston, &c. &c.

July 20.

TO THE PUBLIC

☞ *THE EDITOR proposes to continue the publication of the GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES, for distant circulation, after the first of December next, on the following terms, viz.*

It shall be published on WEDNESDAYS *and* SATURDAYS, *on paper of the Medium size—which is larger than the present.*

The price, Three Dollars per annum, exclusive of postage.

Subscriptions to be received by the respective Post-Masters throughout the Union, or such other persons as may see proper to collect them.

The papers to be forwarded by post twice a week. No packets to contain less than six papers—and no subscriptions to be received for a less term than six months.—Payments to be constantly six months in advance.—Twenty per cent. deduction from the price of the GAZETTE, will be allowed to those who collect and forward the subscription money, free of expense, in full of all charges for their trouble in the business.

The publication will contain as usual, a variety of original essays—foreign and domestic intelligence, and a summary of the proceedings of the Legislature of the Union, &c. &c.——Attention will be paid to dispatching the papers with punctuality, and Subscribers may depend on receiving them as regularly, as the posts arrive.

June 8.

Gold Coins of France and Spain, and Dominions of Spain.		*Gold Coins of Great Britain and Portugal.*	
Grains.	Cents.	Grains.	Cents.
1	3	1	3
2	7	2	7
3	11	3	11
4	14	4	14
5	18	5	18
6	22	6	22
7	25	7	25
8	29	8	29
9	33	9	33
10	36	10	37
11	40	11	40
12	44	12	44
13	47	13	48
14	51	14	51
15	55	15	56
16	58	16	59
17	62	17	63
18	66	18	67
19	69	19	70
20	73	20	74
21	76	21	78
22	80	22	81
23	84	23	85
24	87	24	89

*** *TABLES for receiving and paying Gold Coins, calculated by the Officers of the Bank of the United States, agreeable to the new Law—from which the Grain Tables above are extracted—may be had at* BENJAMIN JOHNSON'S, *High-street, near Fourth-street.*

FROM THE FEDERAL GAZETTE.

NOTHING can afford more satisfaction to a social and benevolent heart, than social harmony and happiness. Every thing that evinces an increase of these, evinces a solid and invaluable improvement in the state of society. As there are doubtless many among us whose philosophic souls rejoice in the rapid strides of the present age towards the perfection of human nature, I much wonder that no notice has been taken of the extraordinary communication from your correspondent at Easton. A *Jew* is chosen a *Burgess* of Easton, and the world is silent. "The reign of reason, philosophy, and universal toleration" is begun, and no man welcomes its administration but your *correspondent in Easton.* Is it because this is truly a *little place* that it is not to have credit for its virtue? Is it because it never pretended until now to lead the way in toleration, that its benevolence in the present instance is disregarded? Will it be said that the election of a *Jew* to the office of a *Burgess* in a little country town on the banks of the Delaware, does not amount to a certain and conclusive demonstration that the whole world is really enlightened, and the age is an age of reason, philosophy, and universal toleration. O! Easton! if thy infant attempts towards the improvement of human nature and human happiness—if thy *first* advances in the paths of reason, philosophy, and toleration, are thus scanned—thus robbed of their merit and disregarded, surely the ungrateful world cannot blame you, if you advance no further—if you refuse to set any more examples of reason and philosophy, or lead the way to universal toleration.

But thou hast made one more call upon the generosity and justice of the world—thou hast made one more stride, a tremendous one indeed! towards universal toleration—thou shalt not lose thy well-earned eulogy, if this pen can give it thee. The following information may be depended upon, to prove that the election of the *Jew* was not a popular gust of caprice, nor produced by the political machinations of a party, but founded solely on the purest and unchanging principles of universal toleration. On the 6th day of July, 1793, an election was held in the borough of Easton, for a *Town-Clerk.* The election was conducted with uncommon zeal and spirit. Many more voters turned out than at the election of the *Jew* as a *Burgess.*—The opposition was between the friends of *universal toleration*, and the ignorant, prejudiced, and unenlightened part of the community—thanks to heaven and the cause of virtue, the former prevailed. The poll was closed in proper time with all due solemnity, and the votes being counted, it appeared, that *Thomas Hercules*, commonly known by the name of *Long Tom*, from his exceeding height, a *Free Negro*, inhabitant and house-keeper of the said borough, was duly elected to the said office by a majority of votes. Will the world now refuse the just tribute of applause to the philanthropy, to the reason, philosophy and toleration of the borough of Easton? Will it hesitate to follow so noble an example? Surely not.—My imagination fondly paints out to me the day—the rapidly approaching day, when every *burgess* will be a *Jew*, and every *town-clerk* a *negro.* There is but one reason of any weight, against the propriety of electing *long Tom*, to the office of town-clerk: It is this—that he can neither *read* nor *write.* But no matter, he can do as great men have done, get some body to read and write for him.

PHILANTHROPY.

PHILADELPHIA.

Mr. EDITOR,

THE following is an extract of a letter addressed to me as Chairman of the meeting held in this city, for the purpose of relieving the distressed citizens of Cape-Francois, the publication of which you will find interesting to the cause of benevolence, as it may excite applause justly due to the virtuous inhabitants of the town of Baltimore, for their generous contributions to relieve the unfortunate persons arrived there from Cape Francois and their other kind treatment of them. It is believed with confidence that [as at Baltimore] a common impulse will on the present occasion be experienced throughout the country, to relieve in the most effectual manner the distressed who take refuge in it, and that the citizens of Philadelphia in particular, will not be wanting in their utmost exertions for the cause which the committee hope to promote the good of by receiving contributions.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient humble servant,

(Signed) JOHN WILCOCKS.

Philadelphia, July 18, 1793.

Baltimore, July 16, 1793.

GENTLEMEN,

"WE have duly received your letter of the 15th inst. inclosing a copy of your resolution of the 13th.

"It gives us inexpressible pleasure to learn the good disposition of the citizens of Philadelphia, to co-operate with the inhabitants of this town, in the benevolent attempt to alleviate the distresses of the people of Cape-Francois, who have taken refuge among us; to describe their misery, and the extent of their wants, is impossible, nor can we with accuracy ascertain their numbers. On the arrival of the fleet, and the intelligence of their deplorable situation, the first impulse of humanity was alone obeyed. The doors of our houses were thrown open, and crowds admitted without any form or ceremony by which to number them. The committee appointed to receive contributions and provide accommodations, were at the same time pressed by innumerable objects of distress, and in the first instance, bestowed all their attention on merely procuring them shelter. We have now adopted a system in the business, and in a few days we hope to give you satisfactory information to every point of enquiry. For the present we will only communicate the following circumstances.

The number of ships arrived in this harbour, is about 40, and the white passengers we suppose 1,000. The people of colour and blacks 500, others are hourly arriving, and of the passengers that proceeded to Norfolk, not more than 300 can be accommodated, and the remainder we are informed are on their way to this town; of those arrived here, about 400 are accommodated in private families acting from motives of hospitality and charity, and 600 are dependant on the generous contributions of the town. The sum raised by subscription does not exceed 1200 dollars; from this estimate you must readily conceive that our fund cannot long sustain the heavy draughts that are continually made upon it, and the generosity and humanity of the town, however affecting the occasion that draws them into action, must soon be exhausted, without the aid of the benevolent in other places.—You have happily, and with great sensibility come to our relief—*We pray you to proceed in your benevolent design of raising money by subscription*; our funds are vastly inferior to any permanent supply, and in a little time the whole of the French unfortunates, must be dependant on yours, and the generosity and humanity of other places.—*We would solicit for them your utmost exertions, for greater distress we never before have known.* In addition to the imperfect data already given on which to found your calculation of required supply, we would suggest another article of expence that calls for our immediate attention. The greater part of the passengers arrived are destitute of clothing. The calamity was too sudden to admit the removal of property, and in one instant their houses and all were destroyed. We have yet applied no part of our subscriptions to this indispensable use. But whilst we feed the hungry we must clothe the naked.

We shall communicate your resolutions and generous intentions to the citizens of Norfolk, and advise you of their reply as soon as it is received.

Some of the unfortunates who have arrived here have proceeded to Philadelphia;—We recommend them to your hospitality. Others will no doubt follow. To such as are proper objects for relief, we freely grant supplies of money to defray their expences.

With sentiments of sincere respect we have the honor to be

Gentlemen,

Your humble, &c.

(Signed) *Rob. Gilmor,* } Two of the com-
Sam. Sterett, } mittee for relief.

To Mr. *John Wilcocks,*
Chairman of the Committee, &c.

FOR THE GAZETTE.

WHILE every citizen of a free government claims the privilege of thinking as he pleases, and of publishing his thoughts to the world, he must expect that the rest of the community will also exercise *their* right of judging as they please of his opinions, his motives and himself.—I further take it for granted that every Printer in some measure, holds himself responsible for the opinions propagated from his press, and in this view may be adverted upon as their author—they are at least his adopted children.—Who then is the Editor of the "*National Gazette*," that takes the liberty upon every occasion, both trifling and important, not to examine with candor and decency into the conduct of our first magistrate, but to cast at him the most illiberal and unwarrantable abuse—Its absurdity deserves to be hooted at, and its impertinence punished. The President issues a Proclamation, in virtue of his executive authority, to advise the people of their situation, which is to them a new one, to preserve the peace of the country, and declare its laws; for doubtless while there is no declaration of war by the proper authority, it is the law of the Union that we should remain in peace. It matters not how just or how glorious the cause of France is—it matters not how we may be bound in gratitude or in any other way, even by treaty itself, to assist her; while the constitutional authority has not positively and explicitly enlisted in the contest, it is the duty of the executive to use all legal means to keep the neutrality inviolate.—As to the President's *right* to issue such a Proclamation, I will say, that not only he, but any other citizen has a right to publish every sentiment contained in it; and whether it is done under the form of a Proclamation, or under any other form is not very material. Doubtless it comes with more propriety, and I hope with more effect, from him than from any body else; So that, if this Proclamation claims no *authority*, the *right* to promulge it cannot be questioned.—It is not pretended that it would be criminal to disobey it *as the President's Proclamation*, although it might, as being an exposition of the law of the country—the breach of which is undoubtedly punishable. The President is charged with having exceeded his authority in this Proclamation, and yet he is censured for not taking a more "*active part.*"—Now surely his authority does not depend upon the side he takes—if therefore he exceeds his authority in a simple word of caution and advice to his countrymen, who depend upon him for such services, how can he be required, by the same people, to go yet further and take an *active part*—absurd inconsistency!

He is next censured for the imprisonment of two Americans who, as a writer says, ge-generously forsook their country to assist the cause of Liberty in France; or, in more simple phrase, enlisted themselves on board a privateer, to mend their fortunes, desperate enough no doubt, by public robbery on the sea. I totally deny that these men were imprisoned by the President; but under the sanction of the laws, and by the proper officer appointed to defend the Commonwealth, and prosecute every violation of its laws.—But it is said they were *illegally* imprisoned, and the prosecution *directed* by the President. I answer—this is the question to be tried—and it will be legally and impartially tried by a jury of their fellow-citizens; surely this is not then an act of oppression by the President—an arbitrary confinement at his will and pleasure. The "National Gazette" says it is illegal; I say it is not.—Now this very difference in opinion, this doubt, not only justifies the President, but renders it his duty to bring the question to a fair and legal decision. But it is asked, if these men are acquitted, what satisfaction can they have for the injuries they have suffered? I reply that every criminal from the lowest to the highest, that ever has been or ever can be prosecuted, may ask the same question with the same propriety. It is an inconvenience unavoidably resulting from the state of society, and the administration of jurisprudence, that an innocent man will sometimes be accused and harrassed, without redress; a man is attached for trespass or for treason, he is imprisoned—his character is injured, his business is neglected and falls into ruin; his property is wasted, and his family involved in irreparable misery—he is tried and acquitted—where is he to look for a remedy to his wrongs—how is he to heal his wounded reputation—how gather again his squandered fortune—how revive his broken-hearted family? He must consult the Editor of the *National Gazette*—that great reformer of law and government—he appointed censor of the rulers of the people—the colossus of learning and jurisprudence—Can this infatuated man suppose that the boldness of his impertinence and abuse, will deserve or acquire the confidence of the people more than the inestimable services of their old, approved patriot and fellow-soldier, *Washington?* What remarkable events appear in the annals of the Editor's life—what great or useful actions has he performed, upon which he founds his claim to attention and applause—Let us look a little into his merits—is he a great politician, and has he assisted the counsels of your cabinet, either in peaceful or perilous times? No!—but he is a *Poet*—Has he commanded your armies and fought your battles?—No!—but he can *describe* a more sublime battle than Washington ever fought.—Did he ever risque his life amidst the horrors of a naval war? No!—a Poet's person is too precious for such exploits—but he wrote a very pretty account, in verse too, of a *sea-fight*—And also published in all the newspapers and magazines on the continent, a "most musical, most melancholy" *Ode written on an evening at sea*—As he has such fine *ideas* of those things, it is a pity he did not reduce them to practice. I'll answer for it he can arrange an army more *poetically* than General Washington, and more conformable to the true and genuine rules of the *sublime*—The advance guard would serve as an opening to the Poem—and in true epic propriety he would lead on his legions of *tropes, metaphors*, and *figures*—and and bring the *passions* into full play.

But to leave the *Poet* and return to the *Printer*—The President visited the Circus—the performer chose to pay him a very just and pretty compliment, with a propriety in the introduction of it, that does him honor—the spontaneous plaudits of the people immediately follow—their hearts are full, and the string of gratitude touched, vibrates in delightful tones—this sickens the envious soul of the Editor—it is a new subject for railing; any thing serves—the venom and malignity of this man's disposition, is not unlike a thunder cloud, which equally discharges itself on a mountain or the point of a needle—even attack is too childish and trifling to deserve a serious reply—go poor creature, I dream of with you; your heart is embittered wit, Store appointment, and you are driven to seur

Sheriff.

the usual and last refuge of the rejected fritters of the Muses—after many unsuccessful attempts to gain an honest living, you have engaged in one more infallible, though indeed less honorable—I mean a profeffed slanderer of good men and good government, and a disturber of the public peace—there is no community so purged of wicked and designing characters, whose prosperity depends upon the troubles and convulsions of their country, or whose restless, uneasy tempers cannot bear an hour of peace, but that a mind willing like yours, to prostitute itself indiscriminately to all the measures and sentiments of such characters, and usher their venom into the world, may find sufficient employment, and earn the bread of the most degrading dependence, a dependence on the vices of others—while I execrate thy conduct, I almost pity thy necessity—but look up and behold the arm of

JUSTICE.

Philadelphia.

From the (CHARLESTON) STATE GAZETTE.

A Dedication in an unusual style.

THIS BOOK,

IS DEDICATED

TO that man (whenever he may appear) who, blessed with a soul superior to all lucrative and ambitious views, will dare to stand forth, the generous advocate and benevolent protector of the public welfare.—Who, when in office, will make the happiness of his fellow-citizens, his sole object; and who, when out of office, independently of every partial consideration, will steadily and uniformly adhere to the same honest plan.—Who, while in power, will boldly oppose all measures, however profitable to himself or his friends, that may be detrimental to the cause of his country—and who, when deprived of power, unshaken by present disappointments, or uninfluenced by future expectations, will as boldly support every measure, which may be beneficial to that cause, though it originates from his most hated adversary.

Such a man may be justly honored with the glorious title (hitherto, alas! ideal) which in all ages has been frequently conferred, but, perhaps, never yet merited, of a

PATRIOT.

Foreign Intelligence.

PARIS, April 29.

GENERAL CUSTINE's *second letter to the President of the National Convention.*

"Head Quarters General at Weissenbourg, May 7, 1793.

"*Citizen President,*

"I CANNOT command the armies of the Rhine and the Moselle, which have been entrusted to me, after having lost the confidence of citizens Ruamps, Montaut, and Sobraile, the commissioners of the representatives of the people. I cannot doubt that the first has brought with him the most disagreeable and most unmerited prejudices against me.

"These three commissioners, on Saturday the 27th of April, brought me to a trial before them, giving me as antagonist, Lieutenant Col. Offenstein, one of the least respectable subjects of the Republic.

"At present after returning from a journey which I was obliged to take to the Upper Rhine, for the interest of the Republic, I was violently accused by one of these representatives, in presence of a number of the officers of the army, respecting a letter which I wrote to the Duke of Brunswick; an exact copy I have here subjoined, with my private thoughts, by which it was dictated, explained in the margin. As long as I was obliged only to interpret my expressions, I answered with all that moderation which the commissioners had a right to expect; but when one of them, whom the rest applauded, accused me of having displayed in that letter sentiments unworthy of a republican, I can no longer after such an injury continue to command the armies of the Republic; and for its interest, I request that you will appoint some one to succeed me, for I cannot command the French troops after their delegates announce to me that they refuse me their esteem; and it would be dishonoring the [illegible] to which your confidence raised me, and be shewing myself unworthy of that testified to me by my fellow-citizens, if through ambition I should retain an office in which such language would deprive me of the means of being able to discharge the duties of it.

"The character which I had ever before the States General, the opinions which at the epoch were in me the result of long experience, and of mature observation, made in the midst of courts (an experience and observations which gave rise to my republican principles) are the same at present; but as they are the result of principles long ago deeply studied, they have not produced that exageration which makes some despise all kings, because they have had the misfortune to be born on the throne.

"I beg the representatives of the people to remember, that I demanded the restoration of a villain; and that I was not making an eulogium; but I will again repeat, let impartial men read my letter, and they will see whether I offer incense to the virtues of the king of Prussia—On the contrary, they will read, that I hope not to be compelled to pronounce opinions so unfavorable to him, as those which would be excited in my mind by his granting protection to traitors.

I shall not here mention the harsh expressions with which this charge was accompanied, because they concern myself personally. I insist only on the impossibility under which I am of being able to discharge those functions which I am desirous to see taken from me.

"My wishes for glory of the arms of the Republic are, however, not less sincere. I wish that another more fortunate than myself may unite the confidence of the commissioners to the talents necessary for ensuring our success. Till the last moment I shall neglect nothing to attain that end, the object of all my vows; but I must inform you, representatives of the people, that it is absolutely requisite that some one may be appointed to fill my place as soon as possible. I shall wait for my successor and give him an account of all my plans.

(Signed) "CUSTINE."

LANDAU, May 7.

This city has been summoned a second time last night. Our commandant Guillot read upon the parade, the summons which had been sent him by the Prussian General Szeruli, who commands the Prussian van, and the answer which he returned. M. Guillot swears not to surrender the fortress till it should be converted with its works into a heap of ruins.

General Guillot has since given in his resignation; and M. Dentzel, one of the commissioners of the national convention in the department of the Lower Rhine, has emigrated to Switzerland

FRANCKFORT, April 30.

The King of Prussia, accompanied by the Prince Royal and Prince Louis of Prussia, his two eldest sons, arrived on the 24th ult. at Darmstadt, where those two young Princes were betrothed to the Princesses Frederica and Louisa, the daughters of the Duke of Mecklenburgh Strelitz. This double marriage will be celebrated at Berlin after the campaign, the opening of which may be retarded by the very difficult sieges of Mentz and Cassel.

BRUSSELS, May 4.

We have learnt from a courier who yesterday passed through this city on his way to Vienna, with dispatches from the army, further accounts of the late engagements. The Austrian Generals consider the action of the 1st inst. as the most important that has yet taken place. In fact, the whole army is advanced near four leagues. The French lost, in killed and wounded, more than 2000 men. We took 1400 prisoners, a great many baggage waggons, horses, and ammunition caissons, seventeen of which were entirely loaded with powder. The Imperial troops are in possession of the formidable entrenchments of Hauffin, which command from thence the town and citadel of Valenciennes, and menace all the towns in Hainault.

Brussels Gazette Extraordinary, May 4.

"The object of the French forces, who amounted to more than sixty thousand men, in attacking all our advanced posts at the same moment of time, seems to have been to re establish the communication between Valenciennes and Conde. The battle was long and obstinate, but the valour of our troops rendered a good cause once more triumphant.

PETERSBURGH, April 25.

A courier, arrived from London, has brought here the Treaty of Commerce, which was renewed between Russia and Great Britain, and signed at London on the 25th of March, by Count Woronzow, the Envoy Extraordinary from our Court, and Lord Grenville. The Commercial advantages granted to the English in the Russian States, were stipulated and continued on the same footing as by the Treaty of 1766, the term of which expired at a time when the Courts of Petersburgh and London were at variance.

LONDON, May 11.

The articles concluded on by the Diet of Ratisbon, directed that no member of the Germanic body shall remain neuter, points directly at the Elector Palatine, to whose irresolution all the misfortunes which Germany for three months past has suffered, is owing; for had he in time given a passage by Manheim to General Wurmser, the retreat of Custine and his whole army would have been cut off; however, notwithstanding his having promised the National Convention to remain neuter, he has now agreed to furnish his contingency.

The Alliance, French frigate of 26 guns and 200 men, is taken by the Spaniards, and carried into St. Sebastians, after a strong resistance, which lasted upwards of two glasses. Several men were killed and wounded on both sides.

May 13. The first exchequer bills under the new act are intended to be issued on Wednesday next, and one of the manufacturers at Manchester will be among the first to be relieved with 200.000l. who otherwise would have been obliged to discharge all his workmen.

May 19.

Extract of a letter from an officer of the Guards, near Tournay.

"This country has suffered much by the war. Friends and foes, French and Prussians, have vied in plundering it. Our people hitherto behave amazingly well, and are very popular.—Last night on entering the village in which we are now quartered, the Coldstream grenadiers were to occupy a farm house, the miserable inhabitants of which were in the utmost distress; the Prussians had robbed them of every thing, not leaving them even a morsel of bread. Their new guests give them fresh alarm; as they had now nothing to give, nor nothing that could be taken, they expected and dreaded the most harsh usage. Their joy and surprise may easily be conceived, when they saw the British soldiers empty their haversacks, and were cordially invited to partake of the humble repast. Their gratitude soon spread the story, which has gained us much credit in the country.

May 20. We stated a few weeks since, that the French Executive Council had sent over two gentlemen to this country, to convey letters to Lord Grenville, with a view of endeavoring to open a communication between the two governments. Lord Grenville received these letters. A time has of course been required, to convey the proceedings of what passed to Paris; and we now learn, that an answer from M. Le Brun, the French Minister, is daily expected.—We offer no opinion of what may be the result of this agency; but this is certain, that there are persons in this country, commissioned by the French ministry to open the channel of a negociation, and that they continue to be occasionally seen by those who are very intimately connected with administration.

The Duke of York's head quarters are at Tournay. The British army has not yet been encamped, but the troops are cantoned in the neighborhood of Tournay.

The commissions given to the revenue cutters, which have been fitted out by government as privateers, differ from all the letters of marque hitherto issued in our service.—They have the usual authority to burn, sink and destroy—but instead of having all the prizes they take, subject however to the damages which they would incur if they took vessels which were not legal prizes, they now have only one half of the prize, but the Admiralty indemnify them against all risk.

A letter from Petersburg says, that on the 19th the ice upon the Neva began to give way after the river had been frozen 143 days successively. On the 20th several vessels were rowed over, and shortly the usual communication was entirely restored.

Two Russian men of war are arrived in the Humber in 14 days from Revel.

It was yesterday reported, that the Count d'Artois was arrived in the Humber, in a Russian frigate from Petersburg—but that doubts were entertained on the expediency of his landing, as bills drawn in his name to a considerable amount are said to be in the hands of several persons in this country, who might send a sheriff's officer to demand payment.

Another report went farther, and said that the Count and his elder brother, Monsieur, had been in London, incognito, since Friday, on their way to join the royalists in Britanny.

DUBLIN, May 11.

Brest and Toulon are the two most spacious and secure harbors in France, where the largest ships are built and stationed, with a municipality of yards and docks, and arsenals also furnished with amazing quantities of naval stores.——In 1754, the English attempted to destroy the works of the former, but the scheme transpiring, and the French having previously collected a larger army than the invaders, with a heavy train of artillery, the British forces were discomfited, and General Talmarsh, the chief commander mortally wounded. No attempt of a like kind has been made on that important harbor with its fortifications ever since.

Since the commencement of the present war, there has not occurred an event so pleasing, if duly considered, as that which the last packets announced, respecting the avowed neutrality of the Swedish Court, for by this means a safe and happy conveyance in neutral bottoms for the immense quantities of our manufactures will take place, and again set our starving artificers to work.

UNITED STATES.

CHARLESTON, (S.C.) July 13.

Last Thursday arrived here, the the sloop Alexander Hamilton, Capt. Bacchus, in 6 days from New Providence. Capt. Bacchus was on his passage from Aux-Cayes to Baltimore when taken by the privateer schooner, May Flower, and carried into Nassau; where, on his arrival, here ceived an order from the court of admiralty to land his cargo; it being libelled on the plea of its being French property. He landed it, and supposes it will be condemned and sold. The captors alledged, that they had found letters in a schooner which they had taken a few days before, purporting, that the goods shipped on board the Alexander Hamilton were French property. The goods were shipped at the Cape by an American agent, to an American house in Baltimore.

The brig State's-General, of this place, was taken on her passage from Cape Francois to this port, and carried into Bermuda, where both vessel and cargo are libelled.

When Captain Bacchus left the

Bahamas, it was reported there, that a French fleet of considerable force, had fallen in with the British East and West India outward bound fleets. under convoy of two men of war and four frigates, off Cape-Finisterre, and captured 160 sail. This report had been corroborated there by accounts from Cape-Francois, Jamaica, and some other places.

ELIZABETH-TOWN, July 17.

On the 10th instant, arrived here in good health, by the way of Detroit, Niagara, and Geneſee river, Oliver Spencer, of Columbia, in the Weſtern Territory, from whence he was taken laſt July, by two Shawaneſe Indians, and carried into their nation, where he was detained a priſoner, until redeemed a few months paſt, at the price of ſixty pounds, through the kind interpoſition of Col. Richard England, on the application of the lad's numerous connections and friends.

STAUNTON, July 6.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the Southern Territory of the United States, to the Printers hereof, dated Knoxville, June 17.

"I can aſſure you from good authority, that the Spaniſh government does not take an active part with the hoſtile Indians—but that on the contrary, the government of Louiſiana, has wrote more than one letter to the Cherokee nation, diſſuading them from purſuing their hoſtilities againſt the United States. Theſe letters together with the exertions, appeared to have the deſired effect on the minds of the Indians, they had agreed in council to go to Philadelphia this ſummer, to viſit the Preſident agreeable to an invitation from him, and had aſſembled at the Hanging Maw's to conſult on the time of ſtarting, and the route they ſhould purſue, when on the 12th inſtant, Captain John Braird, who had been ordered out for the protection of the frontiers of this territory, with expreſs orders from Gov. Blount not to croſs the Teneſſee, having croſſed it the preceeding night, attacked the houſe of the Maw about break of day, killed ſeven fellows, one woman, and a white man, and wounded five others, among the wounded was the Hanging Maw, his wife and ſon, and among the killed were Scantie and Charley, two chiefs more diſtinguiſhed for their friendſhip to the whites, than any other Indians in the Cherokee nation.—I ſincerely hope, and it is the wiſh of every friend to order in this territory, that the ſtrong arm of the federal government, may be exerciſed to bring to juſtice ſuch daring violations of the laws of our country.

"The Indians ſtill continue to infeſt our frontiers, particularly Mero diſtrict; and though all the chiefs of both the Cherokee and Creek nations were to go to Philadelphia, I am afraid our ſituation would not be bettered—the friendſhip of theſe wandering aborigines of this country cannot be purchaſed, and the manner in which Congreſs attempt it, is of all modes the moſt unfavorable to the attainment or the object, they pick up ſome who are conſidered the principal characters in the nation, and to theſe they give extraordinary preſents—and who are they but thoſe who have killed the moſt whites; and when the young fellows ſee ſuch high rewards bid for the ſcalps of the citizens of the United States, they are encouraged to take their hatchet or gun, and repair to our frontiers, as the only way to ſecure an honorable and friendly introduction to Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE, July 18.

The Inhabitants of Cape-Francois
TO THE
Inhabitants of Baltimore.

WHAT a painful and at the ſame time conſoling ſpectacle does the town of Baltimore now preſent! What ſcenes of pain and affecting ſympathy! What a picture of wretchedneſs and beneficence!

After eſcaping from the horrors of fire and ſword—from all the fury that a horde of ſavages can be ſuppoſed capable of, whoſe ſouls are inacceſſible to the ſmalleſt ſentiment of humanity—flying from our country—abandoning our fortunes, acquired by the labors of from twenty to thirty years; in a ſtate of abſolute want—moſt of us ſeparated from our huſbands, our wives, our parents, our children, our friends.—A painful reſignation to the diſpenſations of providence was alone capable of arreſting the effects of our deſpair:—But this Providence has graciouſly reſerved us once more to taſte of happineſs—favoring us with a moſt proſperous navigation, it has conducted us to a hoſpitable ſhore, where all the citizens have received us with open arms—where every heart has expanded with pity for our diſconſolate ſituation—where every comfort and aſſiſtance has been moſt bountifully afforded us—ſcarcely were our misfortunes known to this generous people, when an aſylum was offered us in the boſom of their families—a large ſubſcription opened—and all that relief, only to be expected in a great and populous city, at once found in the ſingle town of Baltimore.

Generous inhabitants of Baltimore! receive theſe public expreſſions of a gratitude that ſhall poſſeſs our hearts till our laſteſt breath—that ſhall be perpetuated in the hearts of our children, whom it ſhall be our duty to bring up in theſe ſentiments for you: We will inform them of the benevolent reception you have given us; we will tell them that it is you who have reſtored us to life—but how will it ever be poſſible for us to deſcribe to them the obliging cares, the delicate attentions, the engaging and kind concern you have manifeſted to us—the marks of ſympathy, the tender compaſſion you have ſhewn for our ſuffering—the ſweet conſolation you have procured us—the tears you have ſhed with us—and, in fine, the deep ſenſe you have diſcovered of the horrors of our wretched ſituation.

Receive the aſſurances of a gratitude whoſe weight ſits lighter on our hearts, from your accompanying your benevolence with a touching ſenſibility, that marks true generoſity with all thoſe ſhades of delicacy that infinitely enhances its value.

Receive the aſſurances of all thoſe ſentiments with which we are ſo deeply penetrated, and of our fervent wiſhes for a continuance of that proſperity of which you are ſo eminently deſerving, from the honorable uſe you make of it.

Citizens, a baſe calumny may poſſibly ſtrive to purſue us to the friendly aſylum you have opened: but we beſeech you not to liſten to its ſuggeſtions—to the kindneſs you have already ſhewn us, add that of being on your guard againſt it.—Our enemies, envious of that humane concern with which you endeavor to make us forget our misfortunes, may endeavor ſtill to perſecute us, by attempting to rob us of your eſteem. Alas! we truſt we may with confidence ſay that we deſerve it—we deny with that aſſurance that innocence alone can give, the diſpoſitions moſt injurious imputed to us, of making reſiſtance to thoſe laws dictated for us by our country.

Virtuous Americans! be not ſurpriſed that we cannot convey to you the ſenſe of all we feel on this occaſion; the great ſenſations of the mind are far beyond the moſt impaſſioned powers of language, and your hearts are ſufficiently acquainted with them to judge what muſt be the extent of our feelings.

TRENTON, July 17.

The exports of the United States for the year ending on the laſt of September, amounted to 21,005,568 dollars. They ſtand thus:

Value of wares, goods and merchandize, exported from each ſtate, agreeably to the abſtract laid before Congreſs, 27th February, 1793

	Dollars.
New-Hampſhire,	181,407
Maſſachuſetts,	2,889,922
Rhode-Iſland,	698,084
Connecticut,	749,905
New-York,	2,528,085
New Jerſey,	[illegible]
Pennſylvania,	3,820,646
Delaware,	133,972
Maryland,	2,552,258
Virginia,	3,549,499
North-Carolina,	502,294
South-Carolina,	2,917,979
Georgia,	458,973
Dollars,	21,005,568

MR. FENNO,

In the following extract from Mr. TRUMBULL'S *McFingal may be traced the genuine features of thoſe writers in the National Gazette, who are inceſſantly laboring to render the government of the union odious to the people. By giving it a place in your paper you will oblige* A Reader.

"YE dupes to ev'ry factious rogue,
Or tavernprating demagogue,
Whoſe tongue but rings with ſound more full,
On the empty drumhead of his ſkull,
You do not know what noiſy fools
Uſe you, worſe ſimpletons, for tools?
For Liberty in your own by-ſenſe
Is but for crimes a patent licence;
To break of law th' Egyptian yoke,
And throw the world in common ſtock,
Reduce all grievances and ills
To Magna Charta of your wills,
Eſtabliſh cheats and frauds and nonſenſe,
Fram'd by the model of your conſcience,
Cry juſtice down, as out of Faſhion
And fix its ſcale of depreciation,
Defy all creditors to trouble ye,
And paſs new years of Jewiſh jubilee;
Drive judges out, like Aaron's calves,
By juriſdictions of white ſtaves,
And make the bar and bench and ſteeple,
Submit t' our ſov'reign Lord the People;
Aſſure each knave his whole aſſets,
By gen'ral amneſty of debts;
By plunder riſe to pow'r and glory,
And brand all property as tory;
Expoſe all wares to lawful ſeizures
Of mobbers and monopolizers;
Break heads and windows and the peace,
For your own int'reſt and increaſe;
Diſpute and pray and fight and groan,
For public good, and mean your own."

Philadelphia, July 24.

Yeſterday arrived here a ſhip from Scotland, prize to the Xebeque Sans Culottes, of Nantes, ſaid to be worth forty thouſand pounds ſterling.

The privateer Sans Culottes, which captured the brig Betſey, belonging to this port, 'tis ſaid, ſailed from Nantz the 28th April—conſequently the account of that city's being taken by the Royaliſts the 21ſt, is premature.

The letter from Baltimore in our laſt, informing of an arrival in 32 days from Cork, with an account of the defeat of the combined army, turns out to be a miſtake.

An expreſs arrived in town laſt Saturday from the Commiſſioners to the hoſtile Indians, and, we hear, brought favorable intelligence reſpecting the progreſs of the treaty.

By the Sally, Capt. Egger, from Cape-Francois, which ſhe left the 4th of July, we learn, that at that time about one fourth of the town remained ſtanding, but entirely deſerted by the white inhabitants. A few negroes remained, who were employed in burying the dead. The Commiſſioners Santhonax and Polverel remained at Haut du Cap, a ſmall diſtance from the town, attended by the mulattoes, negroes, and their other adherents. The Commiſſioners had iſſued orders to one of the mulattoe generals to diſarm all the whites, as it was ſuppoſed peace could not be reſtored to the iſland until they were deprived of all power of interfering with the Commiſſioners, whoſe expreſs buſineſs was to enforce the decree of the Convention of France, granting certain privileges to the people of colour.

A report is in town of the capture of Fort Dauphin by the Spaniards.

In the George Packet, from Charleſton, came paſſengers, PIERCE BUTLER, Eſq. Senator of the United States, and WM. SMITH, Eſq. a Repreſentative in Congreſs, of S. Carolina.

Extract of a letter from Captain RICHARD O'BRYAN, *a priſoner at Algiers, dated December 29th, 1792, and eighth year of his Captivity.*

"In November laſt I gave you ſome information relative to the Spaniſh Ambaſſador, being commiſſioned to try to obtain a Peace with this Regency for Portugal, but I believe this propoſition was ſtrongly oppoſed by the Algerine Miniſtry; at preſent there is nothing ſaid on this ſubject.

"Pruſſia has obtained Peace with the Algerines through the mediation of Spain; the terms are ſeventy thouſand ſequins, a tribute every two years, and conſolatory preſents.

"This Peace appears very myſterious to me—I ſuppoſe it is a temptation held out to Pruſſia by the Spaniſh Court, to join the confederacy of deſpots againſt the French.

"Should the Portugueſe be ſo happy as to obtain a peace with the Algerines, what would be the fatal conſequence to the American commerce? A moſt tempting argument has been held out to the Regency here, by the Spaniſh Conſul, namely, that they would become maſters of the great ſea, as no maritime power would then be capable of preventing their cruizers from viſiting the Atlantic ocean, whenever they thought proper.

"We are daily expecting to hear ſomething from America relating to a peace;—the ſum has been aſcertained ſince laſt April by Meſſrs. Buſhara and Diainio, and I hope Congreſs will take this matter into their moſt ſerious conſideration—If the terms are rejected no peace will be afterwards [illegible]—we appear [illegible] victims of American Independence.

"Our humane countrymen in Europe have made out to remit us a monthly allowance to alleviate our ſufferings, for which they received the orders of Congreſs fourteen months ago.

"Suppoſe a peace ſhould take place—is it juſt, that an unfortunate remnant of Americans ſhould remain in captivity, at a time when a great part of the world are enlightened by the flame of Liberty.

"We are all in the marine except Sloan—Slaves have become very ſcarce—Every nation are ranſoming their ſubjects except the Americans, a number of whoſe brethren have been *eight years* in this city of bondage.—I have juſt returned from a hard day's work."

A ſpecial ſeſſion of the Supreme Court of the United States is now holding in this city. We hear that the important queſtion will be determined, whether it is compatible with the principles of neutrality for the citizens of the United States to enter on board French cruiſers.

A veſſel is arrived at Boſton, which left Liverpool the firſt of June; ſhe brings no account of the capture of the Britiſh fleet—nor any other intelligence of a later date than has been already publiſhed.

A new CITY DIRECTORY is juſt publiſhed by Mr. DOBSON, corrected to the preſent time—Sold by the Bookſellers generally, price five eights of a dollar.

A HINT *to the Commanders of* French Ships of War.

YOU have now a fair opportunity of diſpoſing of your prize money, or part of it, to truly charitable purpoſes. Numbers of your brethren from Cape-Francois, are in ſuffering circumſtances, diſperſed through the ſeveral cities and towns on the Continent; driven to ſave their lives from their country by the cruel hand of murderous war and anarchy—Surely their diſtreſſes deſerve commiſeration and relief!

This *hint* is not intended to leſſen the charitable donations of our citizens—who, doubtleſs, will manifeſt their zeal, in ſupplying the wants of theſe diſtreſſed ſtrangers.

New-York Diary.

What is a ſtate of War? Aſk the unfortunates from Cape-Francois? Enquire of the mechanics, the merchants, the farmers of Great-Britain; behold thouſands and tens of thouſands of the ſons of induſtry and ingenuity diſmiſſed from their looms, their ſhops, their manufacturing houſes—not knowing which way to turn or what to do: the ſtreams of ſupport are exhauſted—their pockets fail receiving their weekly wages—their families are deſtitute, their children cry for bread, in a land which perhaps the day before "flowed with milk and honey."—Can human nature contemplate the ſcene without horror? But if this ſketch contains the bright ſide of the medal, what muſt the reverſe be? Theſe are but as the negative miſeries of war; though in every commercial manufacturing and agricultural country, ſimilar evils are inevitable. Yet when we extend our views to ſcenes where havoc leads the front, and famine cloſes the rear, what an exquiſite edge is given to our painful ſenſations—And can it be poſſible that there are in this peaceful happy country, beings in the ſhape of men, who advocate meaſures exactly calculated to plunge us into this dreadful ſituation?—Forbid it Heaven!

There are a thouſand particulars, ſays a correſpondent, in which the circumſtances of the people of the United States are altered for the better, in conſequence of the operations of the general government. Let any man of the leaſt candor advert to the contraſt between the *preſent* ſituation of the mechanics of the United States, particularly in our ſeaports, and what it was immediately preceding the adoption of the New Conſtitution—and if it does not produce emotions of patriotic gratitude and pleaſure, it muſt be owing to the want of every principle which enters into the compoſition of a good parent, or a good citizen.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED *at the* PORT *of* PHILADELPHIA.

Ship Waſhington,	Geot;	Cayenne
Brig Georgia Packet,	Burrows,	Charleſton
Gayoſa,	Grayſbury,	New Orleans
Carolina,	Carpenter,	N. Carolina
Sch'r. Peggy,	Skelly,	Charleſton
Sloop Driver,	Wilſon,	Port au Prince

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated Friday morning July 19.

"News of the day is, That a privateer which ſailed from Boſton for Cape-Francois to get a French commiſſion, on her way thither took an Engliſh ſhip, which was retaken and with the privateer carried into Halifax by a Britiſh cruiſer, and the privateer's crew hanged."

Yeſterday arrived here the brig Betſey, capt. Clark, of this port, from which ſhe ſailed ſome time ago, and arrived at St. Bartholomew's, where ſhe took in a cargo of coffee, &c. ſailed for Hamburg, and on the 15th of June, off the Weſtern Iſlands, was boarded by the French Xebeck privateer belonging to Nantes, called the Saps Culottes, of ten guns, 9 pounders, and 100 men. The commander of the privateer, capt. Mulrinez, took poſſeſſion of the Betſey, upon ſuſpicion of her cargo being Dutch property. The Sans Culottes had captured a Portugueze brig from Opo to bound to Bremen, and the ſhip Flora of Glaſgow, laden with dry goods for Antigua and Jamaica, and had on board 14 male and female paſſengers amongſt whom is Doctor Robertſon, of Antigua. The Flora's cargo is valued at 40,000l. ſterling. Capt. Clark parted with the privateer and prize ten days ago, about 150 leagues from the coaſt, both bound to this port.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cents,	18/3
3 per Cents,	10/1
Deferred,	11/1
Full ſhares Bank U. S.	6 per cent. adv.

☞ HALLAM and HENRY beg leave to inform their friends and patrons, that they have compleated their *Steam Ventilator*, and flatter themſelves the *Theatre* will be found in future much cooler than any other public building in Philadelphia.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NEW-JERSEY, *Suſſex County*, ſſ. } BY virtue of a Writ to me directed, iſſued out of the High Court of Chancery of New-Jerſey, at the ſuit of William Shipley againſt John Ming and others; I ſhall expoſe to ſale at Public Vendue, on the ſixth day of February next, between the hours of Twelve and Five in the Afternoon of the ſame day, on the Premiſes, the following deſcribed Tract of Land, with its appurtenances, ſituate in the Townſhip of Oxford and County of Suſſex, beginning at a Cheſnut Oak Tree, corner of Daniel Cox's land, and ſtanding in the line of a former ſurvey made to Thomas Stevenſon, being marked with the letter B. and thence extending along Coxe's line (firſt) ſouth fifty degrees weſt fifty-five chains and ſeventy-five links, to a Black-Oak Tree corner of Joſeph Shippen's land (ſecond) ſouth nine degrees and fifteen minutes, weſt ninety chains and ſixty-five links to a forked White-Oak Tree, marked with the letters R and B another of the ſaid Shippen's corners (third) thence north eighty degrees, eaſt one hundred and forty-five chains, to a poſt on the ſouthern ſide of Paquaoſte-River, being alſo a corner of John Reading's land (fourth) thence north thirty-nine degrees weſt, one hundred and thirty-two chains to the place of beginning, containing nine hundred and thirty acres with the uſual allowance for roads and high ways—The ſame Premiſes are within eight miles of the River Delaware, and there is thereon a convenient Grift Mill with two pair of Stones—a Saw Mill in good repair, with a ſufficient ſtream of water for their uſe—a Dwelling Houſe, Store Houſe, and ſeveral ſmall buildings.

MARK THOMPSON, Sheriff.

Dated 22d day of July, 1793.

PRICE CURRENT.

PER QUANTITY.—DOLLARS 100 Cents each.

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 24.

	Dlls. Cts.	Dlls. Cts.
ANCHORS pr. lb.	7	10
Allum, English, pr. cwt.	4 33	
Ditto, Roch pr. lb.		11
Ashes, pot, per ton,		120
——Pearl,	137	140 7
Arrack pr. gall.	1 33	1 16
Brandy, common,	80	85
——Coniac	90	110
		40
Braziletto, pr. ton.		
Bricks, pr. M.	4	7
Bread, ship, pr. cwt.		2 27
Ditto, pilot		4
Ditto, small water, per keg	36	40
Beer, American, in bottles, pr. doz. bottles included,		1 74
Ditto pr. barrel,		6
Boards Cedar pr. M feet,		20
——New England	10	14
——Oak	14	16
——Merchantable pine	20	24
——Sap, do.		10 67
——Mahogany, per foot		10
The above are the shallop prices, for the yard price, add 1 dollar 33 cents per 1000.		
Brimstone in rolls, pr. cwt.		2 67
Beef, Boston, per barrel		12
—— Country ditto	9	10
——Fresh, per cwt.	3 33	4 67
Butter pr. lb.		16
——in kegs	10	12
Candles, Sperm. pr. lb.		47
——Wax	53	56
——Myrtle Wax		13
——Mould, tallow		13
——Dipped		12
Cheese, English, pr. lb.		20
—— Country	8	13
Chocolate	15	18
Cinnamon	2 40	2 67
Cloves		1 33
Cocoa pr. cwt.	10	11
Coffee pr. lb.	14	16
Coal pr. bushel	24	33
Copperas pr. cwt.		1 67
Cordage, American, per cwt.		10
Cotton pr. lb.	27	37
Currants		12
Duck, Russia, pr. piece	14	15
——Ravens		11
Dutch sail duck,	18	20
Feathers pr. lb.		48
Flax ditto	11	12
Flaxseed pr. bush.	90	9
Flour, Superfine pr. barrel		6 33
——Common.		6
——Bur middlings, best		5
——Meal, Indian		3 13
——ditto Rye,		3 33
——Ship-stuff pr. cwt.	1 49	1 67
Fustic pr. ton,		20
Gin, Holland, pr. case,		4 66
Do. pr. gall.	80	90
Glue, pr. cwt.	20	21 33
Ginger, white race, per lb.		7
Ditto, common		7
Ditto, ground pr. lb.		10
Ginseng,	20	24
Gunpowder, cannon, pr. q. cask,	3 73	4
Ditto, fine glazed		4
Grain, Wheat pr. bus.	93	1 20
——Rye		66
——Oats		33
——Indian corn		60
——Barley	1	1 3
——Best shelled pr. lb.		7
——Buckwheat, per bush.		40
Hemp, imported, pr. ton,		160
American, pr. lb.	4	5
Herrings, pr. bbl.		3
Hides, raw pr. lb.	9	
Hops		27
Hogshead hoops, pr. M.		15
Indigo, French per lb.		1 67
——Carolina	1	1 20
Irons, sad pr. ton,		133 33
Iron, Castings pr. cwt.	3	4
——Bar pr. ton,		84
——Pig		24
——Sheet		173 33
——Nail rods		101 33
Junk, pr. cwt.	4	5
Lard, hogs pr. lb.	9	10
Lead, in pigs pr. cwt.	5 33	5 67
——in bars		7
——white	10	10 67
——red	6 40	6 6
Leather, soal, pr. lb.	17	20
Lignum vitæ pr. ton,	5 60	6
Logwood		30
Mace pr. lb.		9
Mackarel, best pr. bbl.		8
——2d cond quality		4
Madder, best pr. lb.	16	20
Marble, wroughs, pr. foot,	1 33	2 67
Mast spars ditto	33	
Molasses pr. gall.	30	40
Mustard per. lb.		87
——flour, in bottles, pr. doz.		1 20
Nails, 8d. 10d. 12d. and 20d. pr. lb.		10
Nutmegs pr. lb.	7	8
Oil, Linseed, pr. gall.		70
——Olive		87
Oil, Ditto pr case		2 50
——Sweet, best, in flasks, pr. box		10 50
——Ditto baskets, 12 bottles		5
——Spermaceti pr. gal.		48
——Train	24	2
——Whale	25	30
Porter pr. cask,		5 33
——London, pr. doz.		1 60
——American ditto bot. incl.		1 83
Pitch, pr. bbl.	1 73	2
Pork, Burlington, per barrel,		16
——Lower county		14 50
——Carolina		11
Peas, Albany pr. bushel		73
Pepper, pr. lb.		38
Pimento		19
Raisins, best, pr. keg		7
Ditto pr. jar		3 33
Ditto pr. box		3 33
Rice pr. cwt.		2 78
Rosin pr. barrel		1 16
Rum, Jamaica, pr. gallon		1
——Antigua		86
——Windward		87
——Barbadoes		60
——Country, N. E.		
Salt petre, pr. cwt.	14 33	8
Sassafras pr. ton	6	141
Shot ditto	140	9
Steel, German pr. lb.		10
——English, blistered, pr. cwt.		113 33
——American pr. ton		110 67
——Crowley's pr. faggot		42
Snake root pr. lb.	20	6
Soap, Brown per lb.		8
——White		11
——Castile		7
Starch		5 60
Snuff pr. doz. bot.	4	48
Spermaceti, refined, pr. lb.		40
Sailcloth, English, No. 1. pr. yard,		36
——Boston, No. I. ditto		85
——No. II.		21
Sugar Lump, pr. lb		22
——Loaf, single refined		23
——Ditto, double do.		16
——Havannah, white	14	11
——Ditto, brown,	10	12
——Muscovado, pr. cwt.	9	27
Spirits Turpentine pr. gallon		33
Salt, Allum pr. bushel		33
—— Liverpool		25
—— Cadiz		27
—— Lisbon		20
Shipbuild. W. O. frames p. ton,		22
Ditto Live Oak,		45
Ditto red cedar, per foot	37	3 67
Shingles, 18 inch. per M.	3 33	6
Ditto 2 feet,	6 50	15
Ditto 3 feet, dressed,	13	32
Staves, Pipe pr. 1000		20 33
——White Oak hogshead,		19 50
——Red Oak do.		21 33
——Leogan		16
——Barrel		25 33
——Heading		4 67
Skins, Otter, best pr. piece		40
——Minks	20	80
——Fox, grey	40	1 20
——Ditto red		1
——Martins	54	67
——Fishers	33	3
——Bears		60
——Racoons	27	20
——Musk-rats	11	1 33
——Beaver, pr. lb.	67	30
——Deer, in hair	20	
Tar, N. Jersey, 24 gal. p. bbl.		1
——Carolina, 32 gall.		2
Turpentine pr. bbl.		2 33
Tobacco, J—— best 100lb.		4 33
——inferior		3 33
——old		4 67
——Rappahannock		3 33
——Coloured Maryland,	5 33	8
——Dark,		2 40
——Long-leaf		2 40
——Eastern-shore	2	2 93
——Carolina, new	2 ½	3
——old,		3 33
Tea, Hyson pr. lb.	93	1 28
——Hyson skin,	53	60
——Souchong,	50	93
——Congo,	43	50
——Bohea,	33	36
Tallow, refined, per lb.		9
Tin pr. box,	13 33	13 67
Verdigrease pr. lb.	47	53
Vermillion, do.	1 33	1 67
Varnish, per gallon	33	37
Wax, Bees pr. lb.	25	27
Whale-bone, long pr. lb.	13	30
Wine, Madeira, pr. pipe,	176	226
——Lisbon	120	126
——Teneriffe, pr. gallon		63
——Fayal		52
——Port pr. pipe	113 33	
—— Ditto in bottles, pr. doz.		4
——Claret	4	6
——Sherry pr. gall.	90	1 20
——Malaga	77	80

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

On London, at 30 days, per £.100 sterl.	456
——— at 60 days	453 33
——— at 90 days	442
Amsterdam, 60 days, pr. guilder,	42 38
——— 90 days,	40

Stock Brokers Office,

No. 16, Wall-street, NEW-YORK.

THE Subscriber intending to confine himself entirely to the PURCHASE & SALE OF STOCKS on COMMISSION, begs leave to offer his services to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Those who may please to favor him with their business, may depend upon having it transacted with the utmost fidelity and dispatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boston, or any other part of the United States, will be strictly attended to.

(s.t.) LEONARD BLEECKER.

BANK *of the* UNITED STATES.

JULY 1st, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given that there will be paid at the Bank after the 10th instant, to the Stockholders or their Representatives duly authorized, FOURTEEN DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS for each Share, being the dividend declared for the last six months.

By order,

eptw JOHN KEAN, Cashier.

TICKETS

In the FEDERAL CITY LOTTERY,

May be had at SAMUEL COOPER's Ferry.

RULES

To be observed in transacting Business with the

Insurance Company

OF NORTH-AMERICA.

1st. ALL orders for Insurance must be given in writing, signed by the applicant; and as minute a description of the vessel is expected, as the person ordering the insurance can give, respecting her age, built, how found and fitted, and whether double or single necked.

2d. All policies will be ready for delivery in twenty-four hours after the order for insurance is accepted at the office, and the policy must be taken up in ten days.

3d. Notes, with an approved endorser, for all premiums, must be given in ten days, payable as follows:

For American and West-India risques, in three months after the date of the policy.

For European risques, in six months.

For India and China risques, in 12 months.

For risques by the year, in eight months.

For risques for six months, in four months.

And for risques for any lesser time, in three months.

4th. Losses will be paid in *ten days* after proof and adjustment; but if the note given for the premium shall not have become due within that time, the amount of it shall, nevertheless, be deducted from the loss to be paid.

The Insurance Company of North-America hereby give notice to all whom it may concern, that, agreeably to the above rules, they are ready to receive all orders for insurance, which may be addressed to them, accompanied with directions to some responsible house in Philadelphia for the payment of the premiums within the time limited.

In case the risques offered shall be approved, the insurance shall be immediately effected; otherwise notice shall be given, either by answer to the person applying, or to his agent, in Philadelphia, as may be ordered.

By order of the Directors,

EBENEZER HAZARD, Sec'ry.

July 3. 4w

INSURANCE COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, July 1st, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given to the members of the Insurance Company of North America, that the Directors have declared a dividend (to this day) of six per cent on the amount of the first instalment, and of one per cent per month, on the sums paid towards the second and third instalments, calculating from the first day of the month following that in which these payments were made. The Dividend will be paid to the Stockholders or their Representatives, at the Company's Office, (No. 119, south Front-Street) at any time after the 7th inst.

EBENEZER HAZARD, Sec'ry.

☞ *As the members of this Company are much dispersed throughout the United States, the Printers in the several states are requested to give the above a place in their newspapers.*

Albany Glass-House.

The Proprietors *of the* Glass-Manufactory, under the Firm of

M'CLALLEN, M'GREGOR *and* Co.

BEG leave to inform the public, that they have now brought their WINDOW-GLASS to such perfection, as will be found, on comparison, to be equal, in quality, to the best London Crown Glass.

Having fixed their prices at a lower rate than *imported* Glass, they are induced to believe, that importations of this article will be discontinued, in proportion as their works are extended.—They propose to enlarge the scale of this business, and as the success of it will depend on the [illegible] of the public, they beg leave to solicit their friendly patronage in the pursuit of a branch which will interest every lover of AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

All orders for WINDOW-GLASS, of any size, will be received at the Store of RHODES and MACGREGOR, No. 234, Queen-street, New-York, and at the Glass Warehouse, No. 48, Market-street, Albany, which will be punctually attended to.

☞ WANTED, six smart active LADS, not exceeding 16 years of age, to be indented as Apprentices, and regularly instructed in the various branches of Glass-Making.

Also, three Window-Glass Makers, to whom great encouragement will be given.

May 1, 1793. ep12w

GENERAL POST-OFFICE,

Philadelphia, May 27, 1793.

500 Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS a certain THOMAS SLOSS GANTT, has lately made his escape from Baltimore County Gaol, to which he was committed under a charge of having robbed the Eastern Mail, on the 28th day of January last: Notice is hereby given, that a reward of five hundred dollars will be paid at this Office, to any person or persons who shall apprehend the said *Thomas Sloss Gantt*, and deliver him into the custody of the keeper of the said Gaol, or into the custody of either of the Marshals within the United States, so that the said *Thomas Sloss Gantt* may be effectually secured, and forth coming to answer the above mentioned charge.

TIMOTHY PICKERING,
Post-Master General.

The following is a description of the abovenamed THOMAS SLOSS GANTT: He is about six feet high, strait and well made, has light coloured hair, tied behind, fair complexion and has a down look when spoken to.

Madame DOUTTE, wife of M. DOUTTE, an inhabitant du quartier de Vallieres, lost her husband in the disasters of the Cape on the 20th June last. She is ignorant of his fate—She requests that those who may have it in their power to give her any information respecting her husband, would send it to the house of Mrs. HUDSON, High-street, Baltimore, where she resides, or to Madame QUANTE, in the same street.—*A re-publication of the above by the several printers is requested.*

To the Public.

THE Editor of the GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES, proposes publishing the Paper, under that Title, every Evening, Sundays excepted.

To render it interesting as a Daily Publication, it shall contain foreign and domestic, commercial and political Intelligence:—Essays and Observations, local and general:—Maritime information:—Prices Current of Merchandize and the Public Funds. Also a summary of the proceedings of Congress, and of the Legislature of this State:—with a sketch of Congressional Debates, &c.

ADVERTIZING favors will be gratefully received.

TERMS.

To be printed on paper of the demy size; but a larger size shall be substituted in December next.

The price Six Dollars per Annum, to be paid half Yearly.

When a sufficient number of Subscribers is obtained, the Publication shall commence.

In the interim, the Gazette will be published twice a week as usual.—Subscriptions are respectfully solicited by the Public's humble servant,

JOHN FENNO.

☞ *Subscriptions are received at the City Tavern, South Second Street—by Mr. Dobson, at the Stone House—by other persons who are in possession of subscription papers, and by the Editor at his house, No. 34, North Fifth-Street.*

Philadelphia, July, 1793.

THE EDITOR

MOST earnestly requests those of his distant Subscribers who are in arrears for the Gazette, to make payment as soon as possible.—Those persons who have received subscription money on his account are desired to remit the same. The arrearages for the Gazette have accumulated to a serious amount—Serious, as they are the only resource to discharge very serious engagements incurred in the prosecution of this expensive publication. Philadelphia, June 26.

JUST PUBLISHED,

By Thomas Dobson,

Bookseller, at the Stone-House, in Second Street,
PHILADELPHIA,

VOLUME IX, OF

ENCYCLOPÆDIA:

OR, A DICTIONARY OF ARTS, SCIENCES, AND MISCELLANEOUS LITERATURE,

On a Plan entirely new:

BY WHICH

THE DIFFERENT SCIENCES AND ARTS are digested into the Form of Distinct, TREATISES OR SYSTEMS:

THIS VOLUME CONTAINS

HYDROSTATICS, Hygrometer, History of Japan, Iceland, Jerusalem, Jews, India, Insects, Insurance, Ireland, Italy, Kamtschatka, Knighthood, Language, Law, Legerdemain, with a great variety of Biographical and Miscellaneous Articles.—Illustrated with thirty-one elegant Copperplates.

CONDITIONS.

I. The work is printing on a superfine paper, and new types, (cast for the purpose) which will be occasionally renewed before they contract a worn appearance.

II. The work is furnished in boards, in volumes or half-volumes, as subscribers chuse: the price of the whole volumes, five dollars each, of the half-volumes two dollars and two-thirds of a dollar each. Ten dollars to be paid on subscribing, the volumes or half-volumes finished to be paid for when delivered, the price of one volume to be paid in advance, and the price of each succeeding volume to be paid on delivering the volume preceding it. No part of the work will be delivered unless paid for.

III. In the course of the publication will be delivered about five hundred copperplates elegantly engraved in Philadelphia: which by far exceed in number those given in any other scientific dictionary, At the close of the publication will be delivered an elegant frontispiece, the dedication, preface, and proper title pages for the different volumes.

It is expected the work will be comprised in about eighteen volumes in quarto.

The subscription will continue open on the above terms till the first day of September next, to give opportunity to those who are not yet subscribers, to come forward.

Those who have subscribed, and got only a small part of the work, are requested to complete their setts, as far as published, as soon as possible, as after the first of next September, by which time the tenth volume is expected to be ready, the publisher will not consider himself bound to make up those setts which are not completed up to that period.

Philadelphia, June 19, 1793.

Hercule De Sercey,

From Leogane, Island of St. Domingo,

MAKES and sells all sorts of Mugs, Jacks, Porringers, Cups, Stew-Pans, Lamps, &c. in Tin, plain or japanned—He also mends old tin work. As he works cheap, he hopes for the public encouragement.

No. 23. Race-street, near Front-street.

June 22.

HERCULE DE SERCEY,

DE Leogane, Isle de St. Dominque, travaille en fer Blanc, de toute sorte de manieres a commande et a bon marche.

A Philadelphie, ce 22 Juin, 1793.

No. 23, Race-street, pres Front-street.